

FORM PTO-1390
(REV 12-29-99)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

SPR4388P0110US

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 35 CFR 1.5)

09/508758

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/AU98/00785

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

18 Sept. 1998 (18.09.98)

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

19 Sept. 1997 (10.09.97)

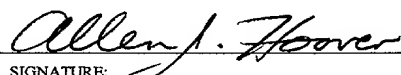
TITLE OF INVENTION

MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL FOR DATA COMMUNICATIONS

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US **Andrew Frederick Myles; David James Skellern; John Fraser Deane; Terence Michael Paul Percival; Sihui Zhou; Alex Chan Kit Lam**

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
 2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
 3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
 4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
 5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
 6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
 8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
 9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
 10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).
- Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:**
11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
 12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
 13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
 14. ☐ A substitute specification.
 15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
 16. ☒ Other items or information:
 - a. **A copy of International Publication No. WO 99/16214 is transmitted herewith, along with an appended copy of the international search report.**
 - b. **A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report for the subject application is transmitted herewith.**
 - c. **Item 11 comprises (1) form comparable to Form PTO/SB/08A(10-96) (1 page) and (2) copies of US4970720, US5384777, US5396902, EP653865, and WO 96/31077.**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known) 09/508758		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/AU98/00785		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER SPR4388P0110US	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$970.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$840.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$670.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$96.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$ 970.00	
				\$ 130.00	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	102 - 20 =	82	X \$18.00	\$ 1,476.00	
Independent claims	5 - 3 =	2	X \$78.00	\$ 156.00	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$260.00	\$ 0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 2,732.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$ 0.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 2,732.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 2,732.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$ 40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 2,772.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ <u>2,772.00</u> to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>04-1644</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Allen J. Hoover Rockey, Milnamow & Katz, Ltd. Two Prudential Plaza, Suite 4700 180 North Stetson Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60601 Telephone: (312) 616-5400 Facsimile: (312) 616-5460					
				 SIGNATURE: Allen J. Hoover	
				NAME 24,103	
				REGISTRATION NUMBER	

#4

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
ACTING AS
THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE**

Applicants:	Myles <i>et al.</i>)	
)	Attorney Docket No. SPR4388P0110US
Serial No.:	09/508,758)	
)	Associate Docket No. 372069US:RMM
From:	PCT/SU98/00785)	

Box PCT
Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Please amend claim 33, in its first line, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 23" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 67, in its first line, by changing "any one of claims 63 to 66" to --claim 63--.

Please amend claim 102, in its first and second lines, by changing "any one of claims 99 to 101" to --claim 99--.

Please charge any additional filing fee necessitated by the preceding amendments to Deposit Account No. 04-1644.

Respectfully submitted,

By Allen J. Hoover
Allen J. Hoover
Reg. No. 24,103

Rockey, Milnamow & Katz, Ltd.
Two Prudential Plaza, Suite 4700
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone: (312) 616-5400
Facsimile: (312) 616-5460
May 30, 2000

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
ACTING AS THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE

Applicants (for U.S. Only): Myles *et al.*) Attorney Docket No.
) SPR4388P0110US
International. Application No.: PCT/AU98/00785)
)
International Filing Date: 18 September 1998)
) Associate Docket No.
Priority Date: 19 September 1997) 372069US:RMM

FIRST PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT
UPON ENTRY INTO NATIONAL STAGE

Box PCT
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Please amend claim 1, in line 3 of the claim, by deleting "or claim 2".

Please amend claim 4, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of the preceding claims" to --claim 1--.

Please amend claim 5, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of the preceding claims" to --claim 1--.

Please amend claim 7, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 5 or 6" to --claim 5--.

Please amend claim 8, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 5 or 6" to --claim 5--.

Please amend claim 9, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 5 to 8" to --claim 5--.

International. Application No. PCT/AU98/00785
FIRST PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT
UPON ENTRY INTO NATIONAL STAGE
Page 2

Please amend claim 10, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 5 to 8" to --claim 5--.

Please amend claim 11, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 5 to 10" to --claim 5--.

Please amend claim 12, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any of claims 5 to 10" to --claim 5--.

Please amend claim 13, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of the preceding claims" to --claim 1--.

Please amend claim 15, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 12 or 13" to --claim 13--.

Please amend claim 16, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of the preceding claims" to --claim 1--.

Please amend claim 21, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 19 or 20" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 22, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 21" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 23, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 22" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 24, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 22" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 25, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 23" to --claim 19--.

International. Application No. PCT/AU98/00785

FIRST PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

UPON ENTRY INTO NATIONAL STAGE

Page 3

Please amend claim 26, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 25" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 27, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 25" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 28, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 27" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 29, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 28" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 30, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 29" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 32, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 30 or 31" to --claim 30--.

~~X~~ Please amend claim 23, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 19 to 32" to --claim 19--.

Please amend claim 38, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 36 or 37" to --claim 36--.

Please amend claim 39, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 36 to 38" to --claim 36--.

Please amend claim 40, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 36 to 39" to --claim 36--.

Please amend claim 41, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 36 to 40" to --claim 36--.

International. Application No. PCT/AU98/00785

FIRST PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

UPON ENTRY INTO NATIONAL STAGE

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Please amend claim 43, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of in claims 41 or 42" to --claim 41--.

Please amend claim 44, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of in claims 41 or 42" to --claim 41--.

Please amend claim 45, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 41 to 44" to --claim 41--.

Please amend claim 46, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 41 to 43" to --claim 41--.

Please amend claim 47, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 41 to 46" to --claim 41--.

Please amend claim 48, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 41 to 47" to --claim 41--.

Please amend claim 49, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 36 to 48" to --claim 36--.

Please amend claim 51, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 49 or 50" to --claim 49--.

Please amend claim 52, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 36 to 51" to --claim 36--.

Please amend claim 54, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 52 or 53" to --claim 52--.

Please amend claim 56, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 52 to 54" to --claim 52--.

Please amend claim 57, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 52 to 56" to --claim 52--.

Please amend claim 60, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 58 or 59" to --claim 52--.

Please amend claim 61, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 58 to 60" to --claim 58--.

Please amend claim 62, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 58 to 61" to --claim 58--.

Please amend claim 63, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 58 to 62" to --claim 58--.

Please amend claim 64, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 58 to 63" to --claim 58--.

Please amend claim 65, in line 1 of the claim, by deleting "or 64".

Please amend claim 66, in line 1 of the claim, by deleting "or 64".

Please amend claim 68, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 63 to 66" to --claim 63--.

Please amend claim 69, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 63 to 67" to --claim 63--.

Please amend claim 70, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 63 to 69" to --claim 63--.

Please amend claim 71, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 59 to 70" to --claim 58--.

Please amend claim 73, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 71 or 72" to --claim 71--.

Please amend claim 74, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 58 to 73" to --claim 58--.

Please amend claim 76, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 74 or 75" to --claim 74--.

Please amend claim 77, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 74 to 76" to --claim 74--.

Please amend claim 79, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 74 to 78" to --claim 74--.

Please amend claim 80, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 77 to 79" to --claim 77--.

Please amend claim 83, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 81 or 82" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 84, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 81 to 83" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 85, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 81 to 84" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 86, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 81 to 85" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 86, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 81 to 85" to --claim 81--.

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FIRST PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

UPON ENTRY INTO NATIONAL STAGE

Page 7

Please amend claim 87, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 81 to 86" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 88, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 86 or 87" to --claim 86--.

Please amend claim 89, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 81 or 82" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 90, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 86 to 89" to --claim 86--.

Please amend claim 91, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 86 to 87" to --claim 86--.

Please amend claim 92, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 86 to 90" to --claim 86--.

Please amend claim 93, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 86 to 92" to --claim 86--.

Please amend claim 94, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 86 to 93" to --claim 86--.

Please amend claim 96, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 94 or 95" to --claim 94--.

Please amend claim 97, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "any one of claims 81 to 96" to --claim 81--.

Please amend claim 99, in line 1 of the claim, by changing "either one of claims 97 or 98" to --claim 97--.

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By Allen J. Hoover
Allen J. Hoover
Reg. No. 24,103

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Year	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-8
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11/20/00

MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL PROTOCOL
FOR DATA COMMUNICATIONS

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to the field of data communications, and to methods and apparatus to implement a Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol therefor. The invention has particular (but not exclusive) application in wireless communications environments such as μ -wave, mm-wave or infra-red. The term "data communications" is to be understood in its broadest sense to include data *per se*, and forms such as voice and video.

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Background of the Invention

For discussion purposes, reference will be made to wireless MAC protocols, however it should be understood that the invention is equally applicable to cabled (ie. wire and optical fibre) and wireless data communications alike.

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A protocol generally is a set of agreed conventions (methodology) for handling the exchange of information between communication/processing "elements".

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In a wireless medium, the capacity to accommodate multiple users seeking access to the medium must take into account fundamental limitations of bandwidth. For any wireless data communications system there is a finite data carrying capacity, and this capacity must be shared between users on an appropriate basis to satisfy the user's requirements. A number of MAC protocols have been devised for this purpose. Such protocols variously attempt to satisfy the objective of providing users with access to the full medium during times of low load demand, and fair access to the medium during times of high load demand. Furthermore, it may be desirable to guarantee a user the ability to transmit or receive a burst of data on demand regardless of other user load demands.

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Usually, users requesting access to a wireless medium will require low reception delays and high throughput. Where wireless data communication services are supplied on a subscription basis, the subscribing users negotiate certain guaranteed performance requirements that have to be met in order for the service provider to retain that subscriber's loyalty.

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Known protocols fall broadly within four classes: fixed access, random access, guaranteed access, and hybrid protocols.

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The fixed access category includes those MAC protocols where each station is allocated a fixed proportion of the available bandwidth. This category includes time division multiple access (TDMA), frequency division multiple access (FDMA) and code division multiple access (CDMA) protocols. The main problem with fixed access protocols is that they are not flexible enough to efficiently meet the dynamic bandwidth

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requirements of a local area network (LAN) environment. Additionally, such a protocol could not be operated as the sole access method, as the bandwidth allocation must be established initially, and re-established when mobile stations move between wireless areas.

A random access protocol is only statistical in its nature and therefore its performance is never guaranteed. There are many examples of random access protocols including those based on ALOHA, Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) and collision resolution. Random access protocols can generally be characterised by the following properties. At low aggregate loads, a random access protocol usually provides low delay. At high loads, contention will limit throughput and increase delay. Scheduling of transmission by a random access protocol also is difficult due to the lack of guarantees about access to the wireless medium. Similarly, prioritised access to the wireless medium cannot be ensured. ALOHA protocols also tend to ignore collisions, whereas CSMA protocols tend to try and avoid collisions or limit the length of collisions.

Guaranteed Access Protocols, as the name suggests, guarantee access to the medium, and may be achieved using either distributed or centralised control mechanisms. Examples of guaranteed access protocols include polling protocols, token passing protocols and some collision resolution protocols.

Most practical, implementable wireless MAC protocols are designed as a hybrid of two or more protocols from the previously described categories. This allows a wireless MAC protocol to be tailored more easily to provide a range of services given a particular set of wireless physical layer properties. Hybrid protocols are mostly based on the idea of contention on the wireless medium followed by a reservation that holds the wireless medium for a single station without contention.

R-ALOHA is a hybrid protocol that includes elements of random access protocols and guaranteed access protocols. R-ALOHA is based on slotted ALOHA with regular allocation of slots. If a station is successful in transferring a data unit in a slot then it may reserve the same slot in subsequent frames. Reserved access to future slots reduces contention, thus increasing throughput and reducing delay. R-ALOHA has two unsatisfactory aspects. Firstly, it only allows a station to reserve one slot per frame, which is too inflexible in a LAN environment. Secondly, a station may keep a slot reserved without restriction, which may result in unfairness and long delays.

35 A variation of R-ALOHA, Packet Reservation Multiple Access (PRMA), solves these problems for voice traffic. PRMA supports periodic data units (voice traffic) and random data units (data traffic). Only periodic data units can reserve the same slot in future frames. Random data units always use slotted ALOHA access. Problems similar to those experienced for R-ALOHA are avoided in two ways. Firstly, periodic data units are buffered only for a limited period before they are transmitted or

discarded, thus reducing the load during congestion. Secondly, stations must give up reservations between talk spurts. PRMA is thus very dependent on the properties of speech for effective operation. Another example of this physical layer dependence is that the frame rate in PRMA is tied to the speech rate.

5 In a published paper entitled "A Dynamic packet-switching system for Satellite Broadcast Channels", (ICC'75, San Francisco, June 1975) the author Binder describes a TDMA based satellite communication scheme where all stations own a channel (or channels) in a frame structure. The frame may have more channels than those owned by stations. All stations receive each transmitted packet via the satellite. Each packet
10 header includes a reservation for the station's queued packets. Stations which do not have a current reservation will have their owned channel used for reservation access. Each station allocates reservation requests on a round-robin basis. A station with new packets to transmit may regain its owned channel by causing a collision. In the next frame all stations will consider the channel reserved by its owner which can then make
15 a reservation request. A master station generates frame markers and transmits the reservation state. This is used by new stations and stations which have lost a packet and hence the reservation sequence.

There is a problem here, however, with packets received with errors. If the packet contained reservations which were processed by other stations, then the
20 receiving station cannot use the reservation scheme for the rest of the frame. This is hard to distinguish from intentional collisions intended to free an owned channel. In addition, a station must receive what it transmits to detect a purposeful collision.

The Motorola ALTAIR™ system uses a reservation protocol with time multiplexed request and data channels in a slotted frame. The start of the frame
25 contains request slots in which user modules (UM) make requests to a central control module (CM) using slotted ALOHA access with an adaptive transmission probability. The end of the frame contains a series of grant slots, which specify the allocation of data slots in the next frame, and a series of management slots. The middle part of the frame contains data slots from the CM to the UMs and allocated data slots from the
30 UMs to the CM. Control information is distributed through blocks at the start and end of a frame with intervening data slots. The mobile station needs to track where it is in this structure and it will lose considerable efficiency if it has a problem receiving a critical block.

An access request is made by competitive ALOHA in the start control block
35 with no feedback until the end of frame control block. Access slots occur in the midst of a potentially long series of user slots. Any failure to track the user slot sequence will affect a station's throughput and the throughput of any other station it collides with. Bandwidth must be consumed to provide guard time between these slots to allow for variation in clock speed between stations.

5 A more generic reservation protocol than ALTAIR™ was proposed by International Business Machines Corp. for use as the basis of the IEEE 802.11 Standard. It uses a slotted frame with three sections (A, B and C). Each section is preceded by a variable length header containing management information related to the section, including its length. Section A contains the data units from the hub station to the wireless stations, section B contains data units in reserved slots from the wireless stations to the hub station or other wireless stations and section C contains slots used by the wireless stations to send reservations or short data units using a random access protocol. Requests may be for either asynchronous or isochronous bandwidth.

10 The IBM protocol (disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,384,777, Ahmadi et al, entitled "Adaptive Medium Access Control Scheme for Wireless LAN") recognises the importance of power conservation by specifying that all necessary control information is carried in the header at the start of each section. The header indicates when data units will be sent to a wireless station in section A and when the wireless station has slots allocated in section B. The wireless station may power-down at other times and during section C if it does not need to send any data units. However, this functionality requires real time interpretation of complex variable length headers, making the IBM protocol an unlikely candidate for high speed operation. Problems in common with the ALTAIR™ system also equally apply.

20 Recently, the IEEE 802.11 Working Group selected a MAC protocol, Distributed Foundation Wireless MAC (DFWMAC), that will form the basis of all future work. DFWMAC is a very complex protocol with a number of optional facilities that are supposed to allow it to operate with a range of physical layer properties. It also has modes of operation that allow it to operate with and without the coordination provided by a hub station.

25 DFWMAC's fundamental mode of operation is known as a distributed coordination function. It uses a CSMA/CA protocol where a mobile station ensures that the channel is clear for a minimum period before transmission. Priority is implemented by ensuring that the sensing occurs for a minimum period depending on the priority level of the data unit. Thus, DFWMAC assumes that the physical layer supports carrier sensing. To avoid the 'hidden terminal problem', a mobile station may optionally also use an RTS/CTS type protocol similar to MA/CA to ensure that long data units do not collide with each other. To ensure error free operation, data units are immediately acknowledged at high priority. A disadvantage of carrier sensing is the significant time spent listening to determine that the wireless medium is free. Then the radio unit must be switched from receive to transmit, which takes further significant time.

35 DFWMAC also includes a second mode of operation, known as a point coordination function, which effectively provides a synchronous data unit service. In

this mode, a central hub station divides the bandwidth into a frame consisting of a contention free period and a contention period. During the contention free period, a hub station polls mobile stations on a polling list. The hub station starts a contention free period by sending the first poll at a high priority. The reservation mechanism is
5 entirely unsophisticated: 'send a message during the contention period'. There are no methods to respond to bursty traffic or to attempt to make efficient use of the medium.

U.S. Patent No. 4,970,720, Hiroshi Esaki assigned to Toshiba K K, entitled
"A Packet Communication Exchanging Apparatus" describes an even simpler
CSMA/CA scheme for wired and wireless LANs. Here a station causes a collision to
10 obtain access to the medium by forcing active stations to delay access attempts.

Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention is directed to overcoming or at least ameliorating one or more of the disadvantages in the prior art. Embodiments described herein specify a
15 medium access control protocol that provides mechanisms to make efficient use of the available wireless transmission capacity while supporting the operation of synchronous and asynchronous communications, with guaranteed performance according to negotiated parameters, between a mobile station and a hub station.

Therefore, the invention broadly discloses a method for controlling
20 communications access between a hub and a plurality of distributed stations over a medium, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) allocating a plurality of channels for data communications between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, and each station owning at least one channel, each channel being varyingly in
25 one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and whereby:
 - (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access;
 - (ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access; and
30 (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access; and
- (b) re-allocating the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

The invention further discloses a method for controlling communications
35 access between a hub and a plurality of mobile stations via a plurality of channels providing data access therebetween, there being at least as many channels as mobile stations, and the channels being varyingly in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and whereby:

(i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access;

(ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access; and

5 (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access;

the method comprising the steps of re-allocating the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

The invention yet further discloses a communications system having controlled data access to a medium, the system comprising:

10 a hub having transceiving means for communication via the medium and data processing means;

a plurality of distributed stations, each having transceiving means for communication with the hub via the medium and data processing means;

15 and wherein said data processing means of the hub and the stations co-operate to allocate a plurality of channels for data communications between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, and each station owning at least one channel, each channel being varying in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and wherein:

20 (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access,

(ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access, and

25 (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access,

and co-operate to re-allocate the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

The invention yet further discloses a hub for a communications system, operable to have controlled data access to a medium in co-operation with a plurality of distributed stations, the hub comprising:

30 transceiving means for communications via the medium; and

data processing means coupled to the transceiving means;

and wherein said data processing means of the hub is operable to allocate a plurality of channels for data traffic between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, each channel being varying in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and wherein:

35 (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access,

(ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access, and

(iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access,

- 5 and further operable to re-allocate the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

The invention yet further discloses a wireless local area network having a medium access protocol to control access, the network comprising:

- 10 a hub having transceiving means for communication via free space paths and data processing means;

a plurality of distributed stations, each having transceiving means for communication with the hub via free space paths and data processing means;

- and wherein said data processing means of the hub and the stations co-operate to allocate a plurality of channels for data traffic between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, and each station owning at least one channel, each channel being varyingly in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and wherein:

- (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access,
- 20 (ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access, and
- (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access,
- and co-operate to re-allocate the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

- Embodiments of the invention have the benefit of simultaneously: (a) guaranteeing a minimum access to the network transmission capacity for each mobile station according to negotiated channel parameters, (b) unreserved capacity can be used by other mobile stations, thereby providing such mobile stations with capacity in excess of a guaranteed minimum, and obtained independent of hub control and without requiring additional complexity in the mobile unit, and (c) provides parameters to maximise the probability of successful transmission by one mobile station in situations of competitive access to a slot, including registration slots and empty slots.

- One characteristic of the medium access protocol is that it is demand oriented rather than a requesting type known in the prior art.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Embodiments of the invention now will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a wireless system upon which a MAC protocol embodying the invention can be implemented;

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram of a wireless LAN system in another embodiment;

5 Fig. 3 is a schematic block diagram of a wired network system in a further embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a schematic block diagram of a hub station;

Fig. 5 is a schematic block diagram of a mobile/radio station;

Figs. 6 to 9 show the structures of transmission in a wireless cell;

10 Fig. 10 is a state diagram for timing and scheduling of a hub station;

Figs. 11a-11c show state diagrams for a mobile station; and

Figs. 12 to 15 show graphs of throughput and delay for simulated contention situations.

15 Description of Preferred Embodiments and Best Modes

NETWORK CONFIGURATION AND ELEMENTS

Fig. 1 shows a simplified form of a wireless system 5, in which a single transceiving hub station 8 facilitates data communications between a number of distributed transceiving mobile stations 9. The mobile stations 9 can be mobile within a cell (not shown) controlled by the hub station 8. The hub station 8 acts to coordinate bidirectional data communications between the mobile stations 9, in the example shown, between stations M1 and M3.

Fig. 2 shows a wireless LAN system 10. Four hub stations (H1-H4) 8 are interconnected via a backbone network, in this case star cabled links 11 connected to a switching unit 6. The star network 11 and switching unit 6 equally can be replaced by another backbone network with different topology, including a ring network, and with different media including wireless. Each hub station 8 has an associated wireless cell 13 within which are located various mobile stations (M1-M7). A computing device 14 also has connection to the network 11, as does a gateway 15 providing access to a generic ISDN network 16. Data communications can be between ones of the mobile stations 9, between a mobile station 9 and the computing device 14, or between a mobile station 9 and another device located on the ISDN network 16. Again, the hub stations 8 act to coordinate the flow of data to and from the mobile stations.

35 Fig. 3 shows a block diagram of a wired network system 17, upon which a protocol embodying the invention also can be implemented. As previously noted, the invention is not limited to wireless environments. A number of terminals (T1-T5) 9' are in cabled connection 13' with a hub station (H1). The cabled connection 13' has the characteristic that the hub station H1 communicates with the terminals 9' using

broadcast transmissions. The hub station, in turn, can be in cabled connection with a computer 14 and a like hub station (H2) (not shown). The hub station H1 coordinates data communications between the terminals T1-T5 and the computer 14. The arrangement of Fig. 3 is simplified inasmuch as there could be many hub stations and associated terminals, interconnected by a backbone wired or wireless network that provides duplex communication between the hub stations 8'.

In a broad form, it can be considered that a hub station 8 or 8' operates on one set of rules to control access to the medium by a number of stations 9 or 9', or either to each other, or to compatible units accessible via a network 11 attached to the hub station 8 or 8'. The stations 9 or 9' use a different set of rules to respond to the hub station based on their internal states.

As shown in Fig. 4, a number of component blocks for a hub station 8 are provided. These take the form of a network interface 20, a buffer memory 21, a framing, forward error correction (FEC) and modulating section 22, a framing, forward error correction and demodulation section 23, an IF (intermediate frequency) system section 24, a radio receiver 25, a radio transmitter 26, and an antenna 27 which is sufficiently broad in its radiation pattern to illuminate the entire cell 13. The antenna 27 can achieve this result statically or dynamically (with electronic or mechanical beam steering). All these items are connected to, and are operable by, a control and timing section 28. In addition, all are powered by an AC mains or battery operable power supply 29.

Equivalent portions of the mobile station 9 are indicated by a designator having a magnitude higher by 10 in Fig. 5. The mobile station 9 has a battery-powered power supply 39.

25 Further details concerning a modulation and demodulation implementation, as a form of ensemble modulation, are disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Patent No. 5,487,069 (equivalent to Australian Patent No. 666411 and EP-A-0 599 632) entitled "A Wireless LAN", the contents of which are incorporated herein by cross-reference.

30 It will be noted that the antenna 37 is preferably a steerable antenna which is electronically steerable by the control and timing section 38 to at least partially direct the transmissions to and from the mobile stations 9 towards the corresponding hub station 8. A suitable antenna for this purpose is that disclosed in commonly owned Australian Patent No. 671214 (equivalent to EP-A-0 632 523 and U.S. Patent
35 No. 5,714,961) entitled "A Steerable Antenna", the contents of which also are hereby incorporated by cross-reference.

Software implementing a MAC protocol embodying the invention resides in the timing and control elements 28,38 of a hub station 8 and mobile station 9 respectively.

A characteristic of the communications medium which is important in the following descriptions is referred to as "capture". This may occur in some embodiments under certain conditions. When multiple mobile stations transmit in the same slot the hub station may receive either:

- 5 (a) a garbled data unit which cannot be interpreted; this is called "collision" and no "capture" has occurred, or
- (b) a correct data unit where the mobile with the strongest signal has swamped the others; this is "capture".

10 DATA LINK PROCEDURES

The description of the data link procedures will proceed with reference to the system shown in either Figs. 1 or 2, and particularly wireless communications between a hub station 8 and a mobile station 9.

- Fig. 6 shows that access to the cell transmission capacity is divided into slots S that alternate between the up-link (mobile to hub) and the down-link (hub to mobile). Each slot carries a data unit M together with physical layer overheads, as shown in Fig. 7.

- Slots are organised into channels. A channel is the set of either down-link (hub to mobile) or up-link (mobile to hub) slots, respectively addressed, to or owned by the same mobile station. Each up-link channel, if allocated to a mobile station, is said to be owned by it.

- A hub station uses the down-link both to transfer data units to mobiles and to facilitate medium access control operations in the cell. A hub station transmits data units in one of two classes: (i) management traffic, including invitation to register, and (ii) data traffic.

- When there are no mobile stations registered, the hub station data units relate principally to registration. Unregistered mobile stations use a modified ALOHA protocol to deliver registration requests to the hub station. These requests include the station's unique MAC address, called the station-id. This is included in the registration confirmation response from the hub station to avoid 'capture' related problems.

When a mobile station registers it obtains the channel identifier of its "owned" channel from the hub station. The hub station allocates a fraction of the available data transfer time to the new mobile and enters it in a scheduling database. The hub station also allocates data unit storage resources for the mobile.

- The hub station transmits data units to a specific mobile by setting the station-id of the mobile in the header of the data unit.

The hub station uses a scheduling algorithm to determine which channel will be allocated for a down-link and for the following up-link. Mobiles use a modified R-ALOHA protocol, along with their internal state, to determine use of the up-link.

Each down-link data unit contains an acknowledgment in its header that the hub station sets if it received a data unit correctly in the last up-link slot. This acknowledgment includes the sending station-id to avoid the problem of the capture effect. Mobile stations use the acknowledgment to determine if the data unit they just transmitted was successfully received by the hub station.

A mobile can negotiate for hub station support to achieve battery conservation. In this case, time-critical prompts will be exclusively directed to this mobile which include controls to allow it to ignore, management and data traffic for a period.

Following registration, a mobile station can request that the hub station adjust the parameters controlling its traffic service characteristics.

A wireless medium is subject to unpredictable variations and occasional loss of transmissions. To reduce the impact of any such loss the control elements of the MAC protocol are distributed in time. Instead of channel access information forming a block part of a frame header, it is distributed through the headers of each slot transmitted by the hub station.

The protocol data units (PDU) are constituted differently for the up-link and down-link. Fig. 8 shows the protocol data unit fields for the down-link, while Fig. 9 shows the protocol data unit fields for the up-link. Tables 1A & 1B describe these fields.

Field	Description
dest-id	Identifier of the destination for the payload
source-id	Identifier of the source of the payload.
type	An identifier for a down link data unit format, additionally distinguishing between data and management payloads.
chan-id	Channel identifier for the following up-link. This is in the range 0 to (max_number_allocated_channels - 1) or registration_chan_id (a known number outside that range)
chan-state	The state of the following up-link slot: empty, owner or reserved (Note: the registration channel is always in empty-state)
up-link_result	The result of last up-link transmission as ack or nack.
ack-id	If up-link_result = ack, ack-id is the identifier of the successful source mobile station else unused.
est-num	For the next up-link slot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For registration: estimated number of registering mobile stations For data: estimated number of active mobile stations
sleep-num	The duration of sleep following next up-link slot.
payload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a data transmission: fixed length data, eg 4 x 53 bytes. For a management transmission: management data units including beacon, management request and management response.
crc	Data unit integrity check.

Table 1A - Hub station protocol data unit fields

Field	Description
dest-id	Identifier of the destination for the payload
source-id	Identifier of the source of the payload.
type	An identifier for an up link data unit format, additionally distinguishing between data and management payloads.
flow-rq	Flow request for this channel
contend-rq	Request to be counted as a mobile station competing for ALOHA slots.
payload	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a data channel: fixed length data, eg 4 x 53 bytes For a management transmission: management data units including registration request, management request and management response.
crc	Data unit integrity check.

Table 1B - Mobile station protocol data unit fields

HUB STATION OPERATION

- 5 Operation of the hub station 8 in the wireless cell now will be described with reference to Fig. 10, which is a state machine relating to the timing of the alternating hub-originated and mobile-originated transmission sequence. The process state 40 includes the handling of any received data units from the mobile stations, the processing of acknowledgments, and the generation of the next down link data unit. The transition
- 10 from the process state 40 to the transmit state 41 is controlled by a slot tick 43 generated by a clock (not shown). Upon completion of a slot transmission, the hub moves to the receive state 42. The hub returns to the process state 40 upon reception of a data unit from a mobile station or after a specified time period.

- The transfer of data units out of the wireless cell, ie. to and from a backbone
- 15 network, may be accomplished asynchronously from the handling of data units to and from the mobiles, and is governed by the protocol on the backbone network.

Hub Cycle

- The hub station includes the channel identifier of the next up-link slot in the
- 20 header part of each down-link slot. Although a channel may be used by any mobile station, priority is given to the mobile station that owns the channel. The sequencing of channels is determined by the 'scheduler' process in the hub station taking into account the requirements of each mobile station, including the required service parameters and sleep requirements. Every mobile station registered in a cell is allocated at least one
- 25 channel. In this way, all mobile stations can be guaranteed some access to the network.

- Consecutive up-link and down-link slot pairs are scheduled over a frame. A frame structure is maintained by the hub station and describes the channel sequence for the down-link and the up-link. However, the notion of a frame has no significance outside the hub station, and mobile stations do not need to hold state information about frames. The hub station cycles through the frame structure selecting down-link and up-link channels according to the frame entries.

- The information needed to dimension a frame is delivered to the hub station in management requests from the mobiles. The number of slot pairs in a frame is decided dynamically by the hub station, taking into account the number of mobile stations registered in the wireless cell and the type and channel parameters they require. The maximum frame length may be determined by the minimum allowable channel data rate supported by the network. The frame size may change to accommodate mobile station service requirements or changes in the number of mobile stations.

15 Hub Station Initialisation

The hub station scheduler is initially set for no registered mobiles. In this state, all down-link and up-link slots may be allocated to the management channel, with the intention that they be used for registration.

20 Hub Registration Process

- The registration channel is selected from time to time by the Scheduler. Mobiles use a modified form of slotted-ALOHA to deliver a registration request to the hub station. Failures and successes are used by the hub station to generate an estimate of the number of mobiles attempting to register (see Table 2 below). If the registration succeeds the hub station records the channel identifier for the mobile and informs the Scheduler.

Registration up-link result		Change to estimated # of registrants	Next down-link ack/nack
Mobile Tx	Collision		
no	no	0 (see Note)	nack
yes	yes	+2	nack
yes	no	-1	ack

Note: The absence of any activity for a pre-defined long period of time should result in the estimate being set to zero.

30

Table 2 - Hub station registration estimation process

The hub station must provide some specific information to the newly registered mobile station. This includes the channel identifier for the first channel to be owned by the mobile station, and other network parameters which will be delivered by management packets.

5

Hub Channel Operation

The hub station always transmits in down-link slots to mobile stations in a cell. The down-link payload may contain data originating from within the cell, from elsewhere in the network, or from the hub station itself.

- 10 Fields in the headers of each down-link slot allocate a channel to the next up-link slot and constrain mobile access to that channel.

Each up-link channel is defined to be in one of three states (empty, reserved or owner). The hub station stores the state of each channel and transmits the state of the next channel (along with other control fields) to the mobile stations in the header field
15 of each down-link slot. The three channel states are defined as follows:

Empty-State

- If a data channel is in the empty-state, any mobile station with queued data units is allowed to contend for access to it using a slotted ALOHA protocol. Mobile
20 stations may make reservations for the channel in future frames according to a modified R-ALOHA protocol.

Reserved-State

- If a channel is in the reserved-state, the mobile station that has reserved the
25 channel may transmit a data unit. However, the owner of the channel may sometimes use it regardless of the mobile station that has reserved the channel.

Owner-State

- If a channel is in the owner-state, only the mobile station that owns the channel
30 may use it to transmit a data unit. Channels allocated to a mobile station with negotiated channel parameters are called "provisioned" and remain in the owner-state. Thus the owner of a channel has guaranteed access.

- At the end of each up-link slot the hub station changes the channel state according to the State Table shown in Table 3, and selects the next channel according to
35 a scheduling algorithm.

Provisioned Channel	Up-link State ⁴		Up-link Result ⁴			Update est-num	Next Channel State	Send ack / nack
	Channel State	Mobile is Owner	Mobile Tx	Collision	Flow Request			
no	empty or reserved ¹	X	yes	yes	X	no	owner	nack
no	" ²	no	yes	no	res	yes	reserved	ack
no	"	yes	yes	no	own	yes	owner	ack
no	" ³	X	yes	no	no	yes	empty	ack
no	"	X	no	no	no	no	empty	nack
no	owner	yes	yes	no	own	yes	owner	ack
no	"	X	yes	no	no	yes	empty	ack
no	"	X	no	X	X	no	empty	nack
yes	"	yes	yes	no	X	yes	owner	ack
yes	"	yes	yes	yes	X	no	owner	nack
yes	"	yes	no	no	X	no	owner	nack

Where X = don't care.

Note: 1. Owner pre-emption.

2. Reservation.

3. End of flow.

4. Other states represent protocol error states which may be due to hub station failure, mobile failure or a denial of service attack. The appropriate response may include a hub station restart.

Table 3 - Up-link data channel state transitions

The columns under "Provisioned Channel", "Up-link State" and "Up-link Result" describe the type of the channel, the state of the channel and the result of the latest reception on that channel. The "Update est-num" column indicates whether to use the up-link contend-rq field to update the estimated number of contending mobiles (ie. est-num). In the right hand columns the new state for the channel is given and the "Send ack/nack" column shows what should be sent in the next down-link slot in response to the mobile's data unit.

The hub station is required to acknowledge and to count mobile stations whenever their contend-rq signal indicates that they will be contending for ALOHA slots. The hub station transmits a mobile station estimate in a field in the MAC header part of every down-link.

If a mobile station is to be counted by the hub station then it makes a contend-request in the header part of an up-link slot at the same time it attempts to send a data unit.

- 5 The hub must exchange management data units with mobile stations for control tasks which may include registration completion (which might involve security), channel parameter negotiation and sleep control. The channel parameter negotiation may alternatively be delivered by standard signalling procedures.

Hub Station Scheduler

- 10 The hub station may enter into contracts with mobile stations to provide certain channel parameters in which it will allocate a portion of the available capacity for the use of that mobile station. The protocol described herein supports guaranteed channel parameter contracts. The hub station supports these contracts with a scheduler that is fair and does not degrade the performance of any existing contracts. The acceptance of
15 a contract requires the allocation of hub station resources up to, but not exceeding, the hub station's total (bandwidth) capacity.

Hub Sleep Scheduling

- 20 The protocol described herein supports a mode of operation in which the mobile enters a low-power mode that does not require it to listen to every down-link slot. For a mobile indicating a sleep requirement, the slot scheduler can allocate owned slots during the period when the mobile is awake.

MOBILE STATION OPERATION

- 25 A mobile station's operation will be described with reference to Fig. 11.

Mobile cycle

- The activity of the mobile station is determined in response to messages received from the hub station. Fig 11a shows that a mobile station operates in three
30 states 'init' 50, 'registration' 51, and 'data' 52. The state 'registration' 51, entered after initialisation or as a result of losing contact with the hub, is expanded in Fig 11b. An unregistered mobile station is in the 'registration-listen' state 53 in which it waits for the hub to issue a registration slot. The mobile enters the 'request-registration' state 54 if it attempts to register. The 'data' state 52 is expanded in Fig 11c. A mobile
35 receives down-link slots from the hub in 'data-receive' state 55. Down-link data units are processed in state 'data-process' 56. Depending on the outcome of the processing, the mobile either exits the 'data' state 52 or enters one of three states: the 'data-transmit' state 57 in which it transmits a data unit in the next up-link slot; the 'data-sleep' state 58 in which it conserves power; or the 'data-receive' state 55.

Mobile Registration

In the 'registration' state 51 shown in Fig. 11a, the mobile operates in accordance with the Registration State Table shown in Table 4 below. The objective of the procedures described by the Registration State Table is to competitively deliver a message to the hub station. The hub station provides an estimate of the number of mobiles it believes are attempting to register. A mobile uses the inverse of this number to set the probability of transmitting its registration request. This is used to increase the probability of a successful registration transmission by delaying, or spreading in time, registration requests of the contending mobile stations.

Channel identifier	Mobile Tx Probability	Result		Next Mobile State
		Mobile Tx	Hub response	
registration_chan_id	$1/(\text{est-num}+1)$	yes	nack	registration
registration_chan_id	$1/(\text{est-num}+1)$	yes	ack	data
registration_chan_id	$1/(\text{est-num}+1)$	no	X	registration
other	0	no	X	registration

Table 4 - Mobile registration state table

In Table 4, 'Channel identifier' is the 'chan-id' field in the previous down-link protocol data unit. 'Mobile Tx probability' is used by the mobile station to set the probability that it will attempt to access the channel. The next two columns describe the result of the mobile access attempt: 'Mobile Tx' states whether or not the mobile did attempt to access the channel, and 'Hub response' is the response by the hub station that appears in the down-link slot immediately following the registration attempt and defines whether the registration attempt has succeeded.

Mobile Channel Parameter Request

The mobile station requests channel characteristics consistent with the hub station's scheduling algorithm. The method of delivery of this request to the hub station depends on the networking environment, but can be accomplished through management processing.

Mobile Data Transmission

The following section further describes the operations carried out in the 'data' state 52 of Fig. 11a and its expanded form in Fig. 11c.

The header in an up-link data unit may include a flow request (see Table 1B) that is set by a Mobile station to reserve exclusive access to the channel. The logic to

allow reservations to be made is given in the State Table of Table 5 below. A successful reservation results in a channel being temporarily re-allocated to the mobile station that made the request. This allows the transmission of data in the channel (called a "flow") until the reservation is relinquished by the mobile station dropping the flow request, or the channel is reclaimed by the owner. Two types of "flow" are recorded: owner-flow and reserve-flow.

Current State						Transmission				Flow Record Update			
channel state	mobile has flow in channel	owner	queue length	Flow Request Allowed	Pre-empt Allowed	Release Required	Decision			Transmission Result			no Tx
							Tx Probability	request flow	increment Flow Counter	ACK & ack-id= station-id	ACK & ack-id≠ station-id	NACK	
unknown	X	X	X	X	X	X	0			no	no		no ^d
empty	X	no	>0	no	X	X	1/(est_num+1)	no	no	res	no	no	no
"	X	no	>0	yes	X	X	1/(est_num+1)	res	no	no	no	no	no
"	X	yes	>0	no	no	X	1/(est_num+1)	no	no	no	no	own	no
"	X	yes	>0	no	yes	X	1	no	no	no	no	own	
"	X	yes	>0	yes	yes	X	1	own	no	own	no	own	
reserved	no	yes	>0	no	yes	X	1	no	no	no	no	own	
"	no	yes	>0	yes	yes	X	1	own	no	own	no	own	
"	yes	no	>0	no	X	X	1	no	yes	no	no	no	
"	yes	no	>0	yes	X	no	1	res	yes	res	no	no	
"	yes	no	>0	yes	X	yes	1	no	yes	no	no	no	
owner	X	yes	>0	no	X	X	1	no	no	no	no	own	
"	X	yes	>0	yes	X	X	1	own	no	own	no	own	no

where d = in addition a down link slot error should be counted,

X = don't care

Table 5 - Mobile data state table

In Table 5, the 'Current state' columns give the state following receipt of a down-link data unit. The 'Transmission decision' columns indicate whether the mobile station should transmit, what flow requests should be made and consequent action. The 'Tx Probability' specifies the probability that the mobile station will transmit. In three cases the transmission probability is determined from the hub station's estimate of the number of mobiles contending for ALOHA access. To compress the table, the Flow Record Update' columns are separated according to whether a transmission was made (first 3 columns) or not (4th column). The first 3 columns specify how the mobile station should update its flow record for each of three possible acknowledgment responses in the next down-link data unit. The action here modifies the flow status of the channel just used. Entry 'no' means that there is no owner or reserve flow and 'res' or 'own' means that 'reserve flow' or 'owner flow' respectively is recorded.

Table 5 also specifies that the mobile station should count errored data units, indicated in the table by 'channel state' = 'unknown'. This number can be used to decide when the link has become unreliable and remedial action needs to be taken, ie. a return from 'data' state 52 to the 'registration' state 51 shown in Fig. 11a.

Also, whenever a mobile transmits it sets its contend-rq field according to Table 6 to assist the hub station in its determination of the number of mobiles contending for empty slots.

Queue length	Contend-Rq
> 1	yes
≤ 1	no

Table 6 - Mobile station Contend-Rq Generation

Owner Flow Requests:

An owner-flow request is a flow request made by a mobile station for a channel that it owns. On receipt of an owner flow request the hub station changes the channel state to owner, meaning only the owner of the channel is allowed access to the channel. This facility allows the owner of a channel to dynamically create a contention free TDMA-like channel for its own use. Even if the hub station does not receive the slot containing the owner-flow request correctly, due to a collision or other error, the request is still successful because the hub station assumes that the owner of the channel has caused the collision to regain access to the channel. This state will not persist unnecessarily as the owner must request retention of owner-state in successive slots.

An owner-flow request must receive a positive acknowledgment with the owner ack-id to be considered successful. A mobile station that makes an owner-flow request marks the channel as an owner flow and increments "Flows", a counter in each

mobile station that represents the total number of flows that the mobile station currently holds. Similarly, the end of a flow must result in "Flows" being decremented.

5 A mobile station will make an owner-flow request for a channel only if the data in its queue cannot be transmitted in the flows that the mobile station has already been granted.

Reserve Flow Requests:

10 A reserve-flow request is a flow request made by a mobile station for any channel that it does not own. If the slot containing a reserve-flow request is correctly received by the hub station, it changes the channel state to reserved-state.

15 If the slot containing the reserve-flow request is not correctly received by the hub station it is assumed that the owner of the channel has caused a collision in order to regain access to the channel. The hub station changes the channel state to owner-state, which is the same action as for incorrectly received slots containing an owner-flow request.

20 A mobile station making a reserve-flow request must wait for an explicit acknowledgment, with the ack-id matching the station-id (to avoid the "capture" problem) that the request was received correctly by the hub station before marking the channel as a reserve-flow and incrementing "Flows". The acknowledgment to the reverse-flow request is controlled in the header of the next down-link slot.

A mobile station should make a reserve-flow request for a channel only if the data in its queue cannot be transmitted in the flows that the mobile station has already been granted. Specifically, there must be potential to transmit all data using just one access to each of the granted flows.

25 After a mobile station receives a down-link data unit it must use its current state, shown in the Current State columns of Table 5 and Table 6, to decide whether and how it is going to transmit a data unit in the next up-link slot. The mobile station's Current State consists of:

30 "Channel State" - the state of the channel determined by the hub station.

"Mobile has flow in chan" - indicates if a reserve-flow or owner-flow is recorded for the channel.

"Owner" - indicates that the Mobile station owns the channel.

35 "Queue Length" - the number of data unit payloads in the Mobile station's queue.

$\text{FlowRequestAllowed} = (\text{QueueLength} > \text{Flows} + 1).$

Pre-emptAllowed = (Queue Length > Flows).

ReleaseRequired = (FlowCounter = 0).

5 Given a particular current state, the appropriate action is shown in the transmission decision columns in Table 5. If the "Tx Probability" is one, the mobile station always transmits. If the "Tx Probability" is zero, then the mobile station must not transmit a data unit. If a data unit is transmitted then the "request reserve-flow" and "request owner-flow" columns indicate whether a "reserve-flow request" or an "owner-flow request" respectively should be made.

10 A parameter, "FlowMax" is defined and a counter "FlowCounter" is required in each mobile station. Every time a mobile station transmits a data unit in a reserve-flow, the mobile station increments "FlowCounter" modulus "FlowMax". The value of "FlowMax" is a configurable parameter. If "FlowCounter" equals zero when a mobile station is about to transmit a data unit in a reserved-flow, the mobile station must not
15 request continuation of the reserved-flow irrespective of the state of its queue or the number of other flows it currently holds. A mobile station never has to release an owner-flow because they are not considered to be part of the sharing process.

In general terms, low values for FlowMax are always unsatisfactory as they limit throughput, while large values give good throughput but poor delay. A broad
20 range of intermediate values can provide good performance.

The "increment FlowCounter" column of Table 5 indicates whether "FlowCounter" should be incremented modulus "FlowMax".

The transmission result block in Table 5 shows the action that is taken after reception of the next down-link slot that may contain an acknowledgment of any data
25 unit transmitted.

Mobile Sleeping

A battery powered mobile station may wish to remove power from some parts of its electronic circuitry whenever its operation is not required, and thus can enter the
30 'data-sleep' state 58 shown in Fig. 11c. This is supported by the Hub station's scheduling process.

Performance Data

Negotiated access by stations can be scheduled without contention and with
35 delays agreed upon. The remaining traffic involves contended access to the network, including traffic subject to statistical multiplexing. This contended traffic has been the subject of simulation.

Two independent methods were used to perform the simulation. The result shown here were derived from a software implementation of the protocol using the C programming language. In this simulation the hub and mobile stations, were each implemented as a thread, where all communications among them were restricted to information in the packet exchanges illustrated in Figs. 11. The traffic used in the simulations was generated using Poisson statistics. The base simulation unit was a time-slot, instead of absolute time in seconds, as a result the performance illustrated is valid for arbitrary slot sizes.

These simulation results were verified using a commercial simulation package, called OPNET, supplied by MIL 3, Inc, 3400 International Drive, Washington D.C. 20008.

Figs. 12-15 variously have as an indices 'Offered Load' vs 'Throughput', where a value of 1 indicates the whole part of the bandwidth available for non-guaranteed traffic and 'Delay' vs 'Throughput'. The channel may have scheduling agreements for, say, 90% of its capacity, with the remaining 10% being subject to contention.

Figs. 12 and 13 show the situation of ten mobile stations competing with equal probability for network access. The hub does round-robin scheduling of the ten slots owned by the stations.

The throughput plot shows that the protocol is converting the Offered Load directly to throughput over almost the entire range. Also shown on Fig. 12 is additional protocol-related traffic required to obtain competitive access. This region between "data" and "data+collision" shows increasing activity as the probability of slotted ALOHA type collisions increases as load increases, then a progressive reduction as the protocol's behaviour becomes more TDMA like. The delay remains better than that achieved in pure TDMA, conventionally taken to be $1 + (\text{no. slots} / 2)$, in this case 6 slots, until the offered load reaches 0.3. Then it increases as collisions cause delayed access. However this still stays quite low until the offered load approaches 0.9. At this point mean delay grows rapidly because a TDMA mode of operation is not uniformly established and where collision is still being used to obtain access queue length (hence delay) will increase.

Figs. 14 and 15 relate to a simulation where there are again ten stations being offered their owner slots on a round-robin basis.

However, one station (causing "heavy" traffic) is generating 90% of the system's Offered Load while the other nine stations (causing "light" traffic) evenly share the remaining 10% of the Offered Load. Note that there are no traffic agreements here. The Offered Loads are still for the contended part of the system bandwidth only.

The system Throughput directly matches the Offered Load up to an Offered Load of around near 0.8. The "heavy" traffic station will attempt to use all the slots it requires while "light" traffic stations will increasingly need to collide to temporarily reserve their owned slots to deliver a packet. The region representing collisions shows this behaviour. As the system load becomes high, the "light" station will need to use nearer and nearer to 10% of the channel. To obtain this they will consume an increasing part of the bandwidth in collisions. So, after reaching a peak, throughput will decline as collisions become more likely. As the decision to transmit is probabilistic, even the (data + collision Throughput) cannot reach 1.

At the same time, the "heavy" station will have increasing difficulty emptying its queue and its delay increases sharply. On the other hand, the "light" stations can regain their owned channel and dispatch their packets before another arrives. Figs. 13 and 15 show very good Delay performance.

This demonstrates excellent fairness, in that the heavy user did not prevent stations with modest requirements from using the network.

Embodiments of the invention provide advantages (or avoid disadvantages) over the prior art MAC hybrid protocols discussed earlier. In relation to R-ALOHA, the present MAC protocol attempts to reserve multiple slots depending on how many data units have been buffered. However, it does not retain reserved slots beyond its immediate need to use them or beyond the specified consecutive number of accesses. Also, in comparison with R-ALOHA there is an improvement in performance by stations owning channels which can be preempted on demand, where the demand includes collision of transmission, and also by structuring uplink and downlink slots so as to provide immediate feedback to a previous transmission attempt. In relation to the PRMA protocol, the present protocol, in contrast, does not distinguish between "voice" and "other" traffic, in which case there is no reliance on characteristics of voice traffic, such as freedom to discard data units, or relatively fixed frame rates. The technique of obtaining access to reserved slots has been enhanced by the concept of "owner channel" which may be rapidly forced into a reserved-state rather than waiting for an ALOHA access to succeed.

Turning now to the ALTAIR™ system, for the present protocol control information is distributed in time and each slot access is controlled by the previous slot header and acknowledged by the following slot header. Failure to read one of the control messages will result in the loss of only one slot access, which is a small impact. Further, the present protocol uses a number of schemes to generate access, including the guaranteed reservation, thereby obviating the need for complex feedback. Finally, the present protocol allows mobile stations to respond directly to hub station messages, in that there is no requirement to determine when a granted slot number occurs. There

Turning now to the IBM protocol, the same observations over and above in relation to ALTAIR™ apply, together with the added advantage that the present protocol is less complex as there is a less involved overall structure and powering down is directed by the hub station.

While the wireless LAN and wired network embodiments have been described, the invention has numerous other applications, including the following.

Another area of application is the delivery of entertainment services, Internet and telephony services to the home or office. This could be using coaxial cable systems, hybrid fibre coaxial cable systems, hybrid fiber-radio systems or fiber to the kerb followed by radio or Copper wire-based access to the home or office. In these applications, the MAC protocol is used to control access to and from a home/office, but particularly on the so-called back channel (transmission from the home/office to the head-end) where a number of users share the same bandwidth for data and/or telephony.

The MAC protocol can have further applications in point to multi-point radio communications systems where a number of stations are communicating to a central station which may be connected to a communications network. Such systems may be used in wireless back-hand for mobile communications networks such as trunked radio or Group Speciale Mobile (GSM).

A yet further application is for wireless systems in homes or offices for the distribution of entertainment services and data between a set-top box provided by a service provider to a number of televisions, and/or computers and associated peripherals.

It is possible to extend the MAC protocol to include the establishment of peer to peer networks. These are networks where there is no controlling hub station, but a collection of mobile terminals which wish to communicate amongst themselves. These extension enable communications to occur. Alternatively, it may be possible to have a mobile terminal(s) with hardware and software to enable it to operate as a hub station using this MAC protocol.

5

1. A method for controlling communications access between a hub and a plurality of distributed stations over a medium, the method comprising the steps of:

- 5 (a) allocating a plurality of channels for data communications between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, and each station owning at least one channel, each channel being varying in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and whereby:
- 10 (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access;
- (ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access; and
- (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access; and
- 15 (b) re-allocating the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the data communication is over a medium having finite bandwidth.
- 20 3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein there are at least as many channels in the owner-state as there are stations.
4. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, comprising
- 25 the further step of a station at any time requesting of the hub to be allocated one or more extra channels.
5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby a channel further provides for management traffic between each station and the hub, and comprises the further step, as management traffic, of a station negotiating with the hub
- 30 to be allocated a required number of channels in the owner-state.
6. A method as claimed in claim 5, comprising the further step of a station negotiating with the hub to be allocated a required number of channels in the
- 35 reserved-state.
7. A method as claimed in either one of claims 5 or 6, comprising the further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to

register, and the hub responding thereto, wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

8. A method as claimed in either one of claims 5 or 6, comprising the
5 further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub responding thereto, wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

9. A method as claimed in any one of claims 5 to 8, comprising the
10 further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel and the hub responding thereto, whereby said station receives said indication by request and indication.

10. A method as claimed in any one of claims 5 to 8, comprising the
15 further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel and the hub responding thereto, whereby said station receives said indication by broadcast.

11. A method as claimed in any one of claims 5 to 10, comprising the
20 further step of a station requesting the hub to be deregistered to give-up allocated channels.

12. A method as claimed in any of claims 5 to 10, comprising the further
25 step of a station requesting the hub to delay any data communication to the station for a period of time to be in a sleep mode.

13. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby the
step of re-allocation includes the step of temporarily ascribing use of reserved-state
channel to a non-owning station.

14. A method as claimed in claim 13, whereby said temporary use is
rescinded following lapse of a time period of no use by the ascribed station.

15. A method as claimed in either one of claims 12 or 13, whereby the
35 owning station of said reserved-state channel resumes use on demand.

16. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby
each said channel comprises a plurality of slots and each slot comprises a data unit of
varying length, and wherein each channel has either hub-to-mobile slots or mobile-to-

hub slots, and comprising the further step of the length of hub-to-mobile slots being arranged to be different from the length of the mobile-to-hub slots.

17. A method as claimed in claim 16, whereby the length of said hub-to-mobile slots is different from the length of said mobile-to-hub slots, and comprising the further step of the length of the slots being varied to account for different traffic conditions.

18. A method as claimed in claim 17, whereby in the slot length varying step, the hub is configured to replace a mobile-to-hub slot with a hub-to-mobile slot to account for different traffic conditions.

19. A method for controlling communications access between a hub and a plurality of mobile stations via a plurality of channels providing data access therebetween, there being at least as many channels as mobile stations, and the channels being varyingly in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and whereby:

- (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access;
- (ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access; and
- (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access;

the method comprising the steps of re-allocating the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

20. A method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the data communication is over a medium having finite bandwidth.

21. A method as claimed in either one of claims 19 or 20, whereby a channel further provides for management traffic between each station and the hub, and comprises the further step, as management traffic, of a station negotiating with the hub to be allocated a required number of channels in the owner-state.

22. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 21, wherein the medium is free space.

23. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 22, comprising the further step of a station negotiating with the hub to be allocated a required number of channels in the reserved state.

24. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 22, comprising the further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub responding thereto, wherein said station receives said indication
5 by request and indication.

25. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 23, comprising the further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub responding thereto, wherein said station receives said indication
10 by broadcast.

26. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 25, comprising the further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel, and the hub responding thereto, wherein said station receives said
15 indication by request and indication.

27. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 25, comprising the further steps of a station requesting an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel, and the hub responding thereto, wherein said station receives said
20 indication by broadcast.

28. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 27, comprising the further step of a station requesting the hub to be deregistered to give-up allocated channels.
25

29. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 28, comprising the further step of a station requesting the hub to delay any data communications to the station for a period of time to be in a step mode.

30. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 29, whereby the step of reallocation includes the step of temporarily ascribing use of reserved-state channel to a non-owning station.
30

31. A method as claimed in claim 30, whereby said temporary use is
35 rescinded following lapse of a time period of no use by the ascribed station.

32. A method as claimed in either one of claims 30 or 31, whereby the owning station of said reserved-state channel resumes use on demand.

33. A method as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 32, whereby each said channel comprises a plurality of slots and each slot comprises a data unit of varying length, and wherein each channel has either hub-to-mobile slots or mobile-to-hub slots, and comprising the further step of the length of hub-to-mobile slots being arranged to be different from the length of the mobile-to-hub slots.

34. A method as claimed in claim 33, whereby the length of said hub-to-mobile slots is different from the length of said mobile-to-hub slots, and comprising the further step of the length of the slots being varied to account for different traffic conditions.

35. A method as claimed in claim 34, whereby in the slot length varying step, the hub is configured to replace a mobile-to-hub slot with a hub-to-mobile slot to account for different traffic conditions.

36. A communications system having controlled data access to a medium, the system comprising:

a hub having transceiving means for communication via the medium and data processing means;

a plurality of distributed stations, each having transceiving means for communication with the hub via the medium and data processing means;

and wherein said data processing means of the hub and the stations co-operate to allocate a plurality of channels for data communications between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, and each station owning at least one channel, each channel being varying in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and wherein:

(i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access,

(ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access, and

(iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access,

and co-operate to re-allocate the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

37. A system as claimed in claim 36, wherein the stations are mobile and the medium is free space.

38. A system as claimed in either one of claims 36 or 37, wherein the data communications is over a medium having finite bandwidth.

5 39. A system as claimed in any one of claims 36 to 38, wherein there are at least as many channels in the owner-state as there are stations.

40. A system as claimed in any one of claims 36 to 39, wherein a station data processing means, at any time, requests from the hub data processing means to be allocated one or more extra channels.

10

41. A system as claimed in any one of claims 36 to 40, wherein the hub data processing means further provides for management traffic between each station and the hub, and the management traffic includes a station negotiating with the hub to be allocated a required number of channels in the owner-state.

15

42. A system as claimed in claim 41, wherein a station data processing means negotiates with the hub data processing means to be allocated a required number of channels in the reserved-state.

20

43. A system as claimed either one of in claims 41 or 42, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub data processing means responds thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

25

44. A system as claimed either one of in claims 41 or 42, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub data processing means responds thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

30

45. A system as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 44, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel and the hub responding thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

35

46. A system as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 43, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel and the hub responding thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

47. A system as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 46, wherein a station data processing means requests the hub data processing means to be deregistered to give-up allocated channels.

5 48. A system as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 47, wherein a station data processing means requests the hub data processing means to delay any data communication to the station for a period of time to be in a sleep mode.

10 49. A system as claimed in any one of claims 36 to 48, wherein re-allocation includes temporarily ascribing use of reserved-state channel to a non-owning station.

15 50. A system as claimed in claim 49, wherein said temporary use is rescinded following lapse of a time period of no use by the ascribed station.

51. A system as claimed in either one of claims 49 or 50, wherein the owning station of said reserved-state channel resumes use on demand.

20 52. A system as claimed in any one of claims 36 to 51, whereby each said channel comprises a plurality of slots.

53. A system as claimed in claim 52, whereby each slot comprises a data unit of varying length.

25 54. A system as claimed in either one of claims 52 or 53, whereby each channel comprises either hub-to mobile slots or mobile-to-hub slots.

30 55. A system as claimed in claim 54, whereby the length of said hub-to-mobile slots is different from the length of said mobile-to-hub slots.

56. A system as claimed in any one of claims 52 to 54, whereby the length of said slots varies to account for different traffic conditions.

35 57. A system as claimed in any one of claims 54 to 56, whereby the hub is configured to replace a mobile-to-hub slot with a hub-to-mobile slot to account for different traffic conditions.

58. A hub for a communications system, operable to have controlled data access to a medium in co-operation with a plurality of distributed stations, the hub comprising:

transceiving means for communications via the medium; and

5 data processing means coupled to the transceiving means;

and wherein said data processing means of the hub is operable to allocate a plurality of channels for data traffic between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, each channel being varyingly in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and wherein:

10 (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access,

(ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access, and

15 (iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access,

and further operable to re-allocate the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

59. A hub as claimed in claim 58, wherein the stations are mobile and the
20 medium is free space.

60. A hub as claimed in either one of claims 58 or 59, wherein the data communications is over a medium having finite bandwidth.

25 61. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 58 to 60, wherein there are at least as many channels in the owner state as there are stations.

62. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 58 to 61, wherein a station data processing means, at any time, requires from the hub data processing means to be
30 allocated one or more extra channels.

63. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 58 to 62, wherein the hub data processing means further provides for management traffic between each station and the hub, and the management traffic includes a station negotiating with the hub to be
35 allocated a required number of channels in the owner-state.

64. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 58 to 63, wherein a station processing means negotiates with the hub data processing means to be allocated a required number of channels in the reserved-state.

65. A hub as claimed in claim 63 or 64, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub data processing means responds thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

66. A hub as claimed in claim 63 or 64, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub data processing means responds thereto and wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

67. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 66, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel, and the hub responding thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

68. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 66, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel, and the hub responding thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

69. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 67, wherein a station data processing means requests the hub data processing means to be deregistered to give up allocated channels.

70. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 63 to 69, wherein a station data processing means requires the hub data processing means to delay any data communication to the station for a period of time to be in a sleep mode.

71. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 59 to 70, wherein re-allocation includes a temporarily ascribing use of reserved-state channel to a non-owning station.

72. A hub as claimed in claim 71, wherein said temporary use is rescinded following laps of a time period of no use by the ascribed station.

73. A hub as claimed in either one of claims 71 or 72, wherein the owning station of said reserved-state channel resumes use on demand.

74. A method as claimed in any one of claims 58 to 73, whereby each said channel comprises a plurality of slots.

75. A hub as claimed in claim 74, whereby each slot comprises a data unit
5 of varying length.

76. A hub as claimed in either one of claims 74 or 75, whereby each slot is owned by a station.

10 77. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 74 to 76, whereby each channel comprises either hub to mobile slots or mobile to hub slots.

78. A hub as claimed in claim 77, whereby the length of said hub-to-mobile slots is different from the length of said mobile-to hub-slots.
15

79. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 74 to 78, whereby the length of said slots varies to account for different traffic conditions.

80. A hub as claimed in any one of claims 77 to 79, whereby the hub is
20 configured to replace a mobile-to-hub slot with a hub-to-mobile slot to account for different traffic conditions.

81. A wireless local area network having a medium access protocol to control access, the network comprising:

25 a hub having transceiving means for communication via free space paths and data processing means;

a plurality of distributed stations, each having transceiving means for communication with the hub via free space paths and data processing means;

30 and wherein said data processing means of the hub and the stations co-operate to allocate a plurality of channels for data traffic between the stations and the hub, the number of channels being at least equal to the number of stations, and each station owning at least one channel, each channel being varyingly in one of an empty-, a reserved-, or an owner-state, and wherein:

35 (i) the empty-state provides a channel to which any station can have access,

(ii) the reserved-state provides a channel to which a station having made a reservation with the hub, but not owning the channel, can have access, and

(iii) the owner-state provides a channel to which only the owning station has access,

and co-operate to re-allocate the respective state and/or the number of channels over time on the basis of each station's data requirements.

82. A wireless local area network as claimed in claim 81, wherein the
5 stations are mobile and the medium is free space.

83. A wireless local area network as claimed in either one of claims 81 or 82, wherein the data communications is over a medium having finite bandwidth.

10 84. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 81 to
83, wherein there are at least as many channels in the owner state as there are stations.

85. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 81 to 84, wherein a station data processing means, at any time, requires from the hub data processing means to be allocated one or more extra channels.

86. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 81 to 85, wherein the hub data processing means further provides for management traffic between each station and the hub, and the management traffic includes a station negotiating with the hub to be allocated a required number of channels in the owner-state.

87. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 81 to 86, wherein a station processing means negotiates with the hub data processing means to be allocated a required number of channels in the reserved-state.

88. A wireless local area network as claimed in either one of claims 86 or 87, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub data processing means responds thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

89. A wireless local area network as claimed in either one of claims 86 or 87, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to register, and the hub data processing means responds thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

90. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 86 to 89, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of

stations seeking to use a channel, and the hub responding thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by request and indication.

91. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 86 to 87, wherein a station data processing means requests an indication of the number of stations seeking to use a channel, and the hub responding thereto, and wherein said station receives said indication by broadcast.

92. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 86 to 90, wherein a station data processing means requests the hub data processing means to be deregistered to give up allocated channels.

93. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 86 to 92, wherein a station data processing means requires the hub data processing means to delay any data communication to the station for a period of time to be in a sleep mode.

94. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 86 to 93, wherein re-allocation includes a temporarily ascribing use of reserved-state channel to a non-owning station.

95. A wireless local area network as claimed in claim 94, wherein said temporary use is rescinded following laps of a time period of no use by the ascribed station.

96. A wireless local area network as claimed in either one of claims 94 or 95, wherein the owning station of said reserved-state channel resumes use on demand.

97. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 81 to 96, whereby each said channel comprises a plurality of slots.

98. A wireless local area network as claimed in claim 97, whereby each slot comprises a data unit of varying length.

99. A wireless local area network as claimed in either one of claims 97 or 98, whereby each channel comprises either hub-to-mobile slots or mobile-to-hub slots.

100. A wireless local area network as claimed in claim 99, whereby the length of said hub-to-mobile slots is different from the length of said mobile-to-hub slots.

101. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 97 to 100, whereby the length of said slots varies to account for different traffic conditions.

102. A wireless local area network as claimed in any one of claims 99 to 101, whereby the hub is configured to replace a mobile-to-hub slot with a hub-to-mobile slot to account for different traffic conditions.

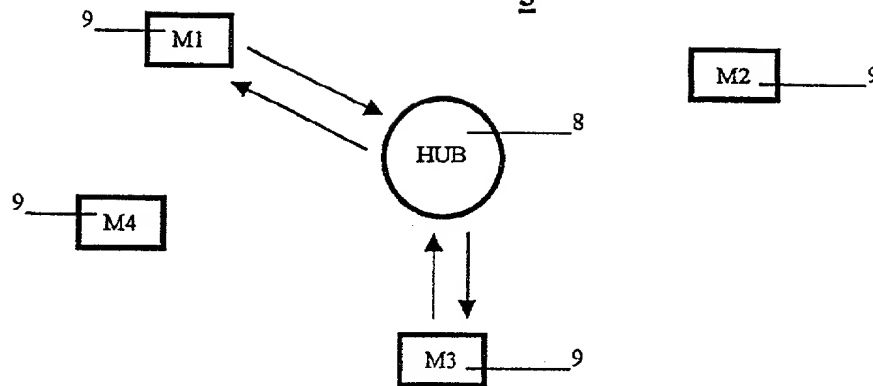
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Fig.1

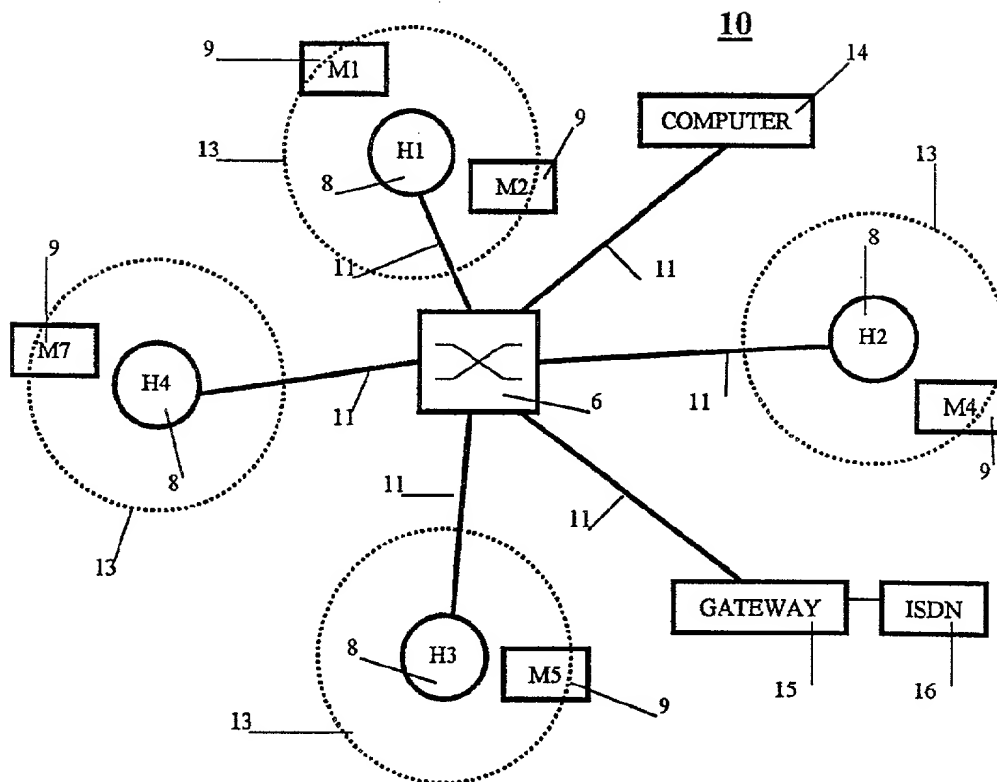


Fig.2

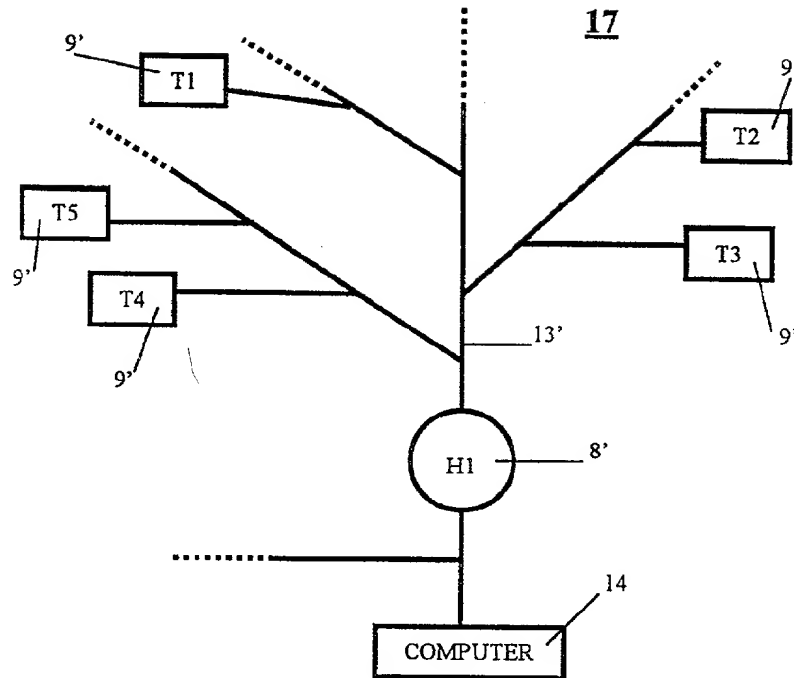


Fig.3

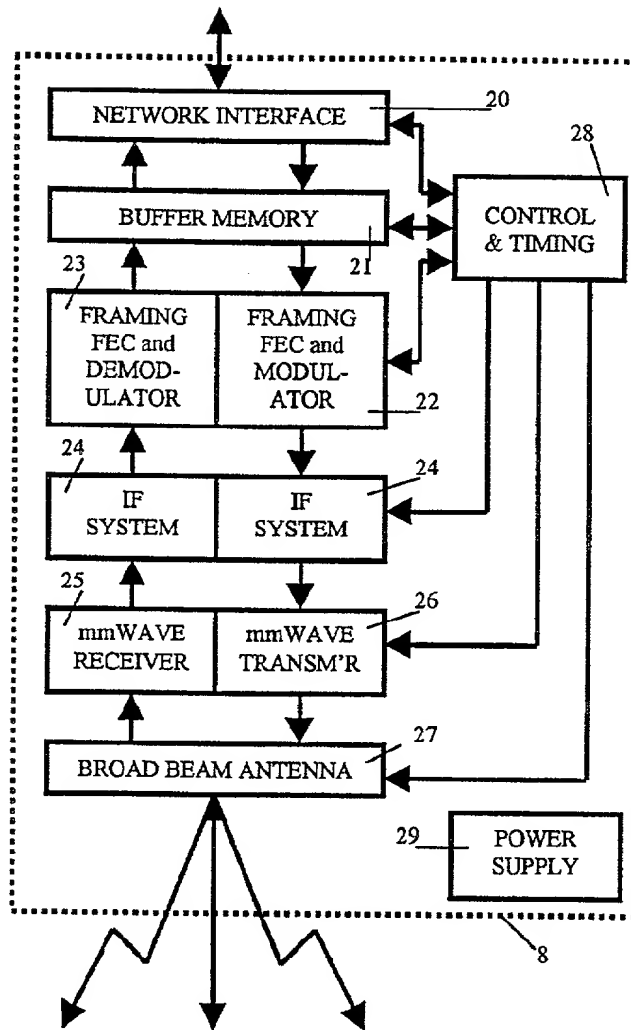


Fig.4

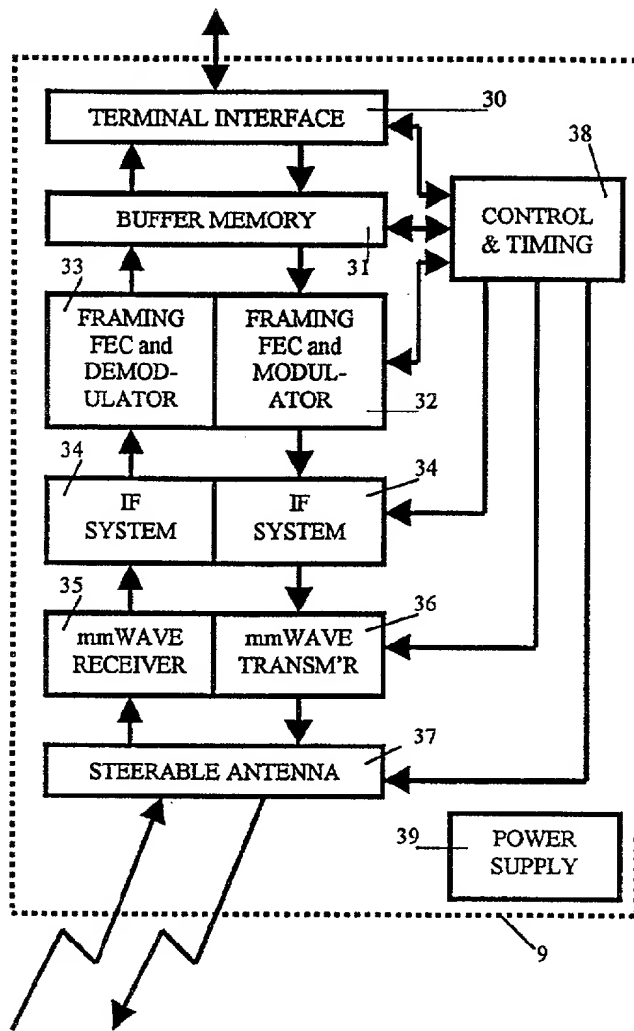


Fig.5

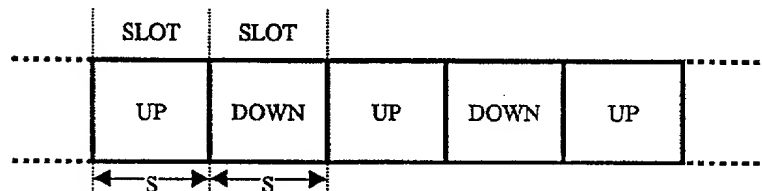


Fig.6

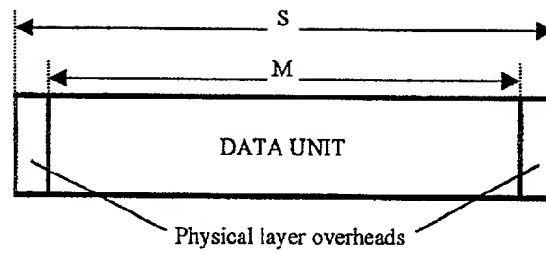


Fig.7

HUB DATA UNIT

Dest-id	Source-id	Type	Chan-id	Chan-state	Up-link request	ACK-id	Est-num	Sleep-num	Payload	CRC
---------	-----------	------	---------	------------	-----------------	--------	---------	-----------	---------	-----

Fig.8

MOBILE DATA UNIT

Dest-id	Source-id	Type	Flow-rq	Contentd-rq	Payload	CRC
---------	-----------	------	---------	-------------	---------	-----

Fig.9


```

graph TD
    50((Init)) --> 51((Registration))
    51 -- Success --> 52((Data))
    51 -- Lost --> 51
  
```

Fig.11a

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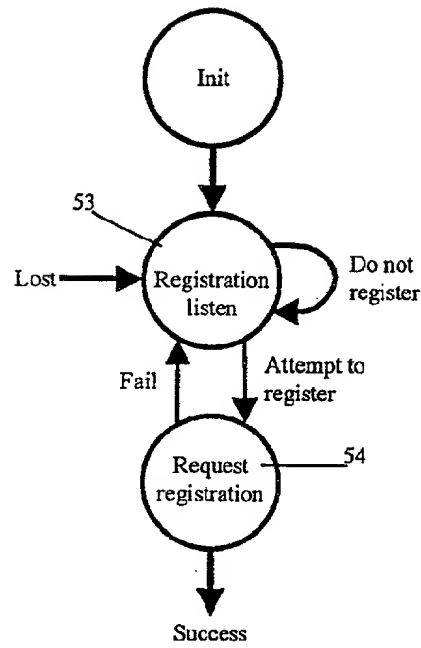


Fig.11b

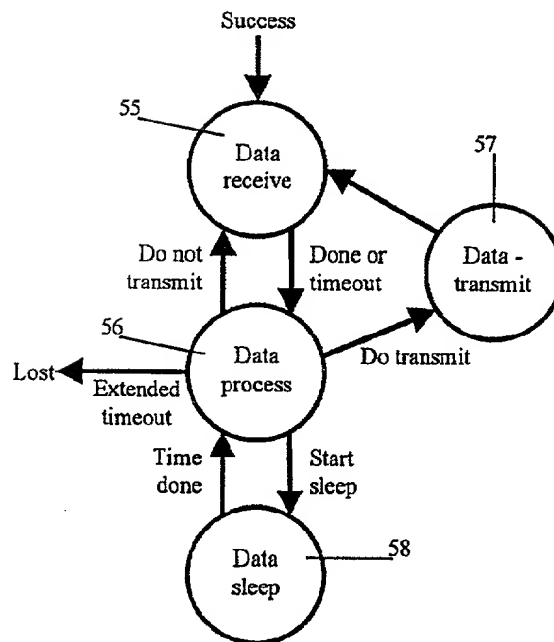


Fig.11c

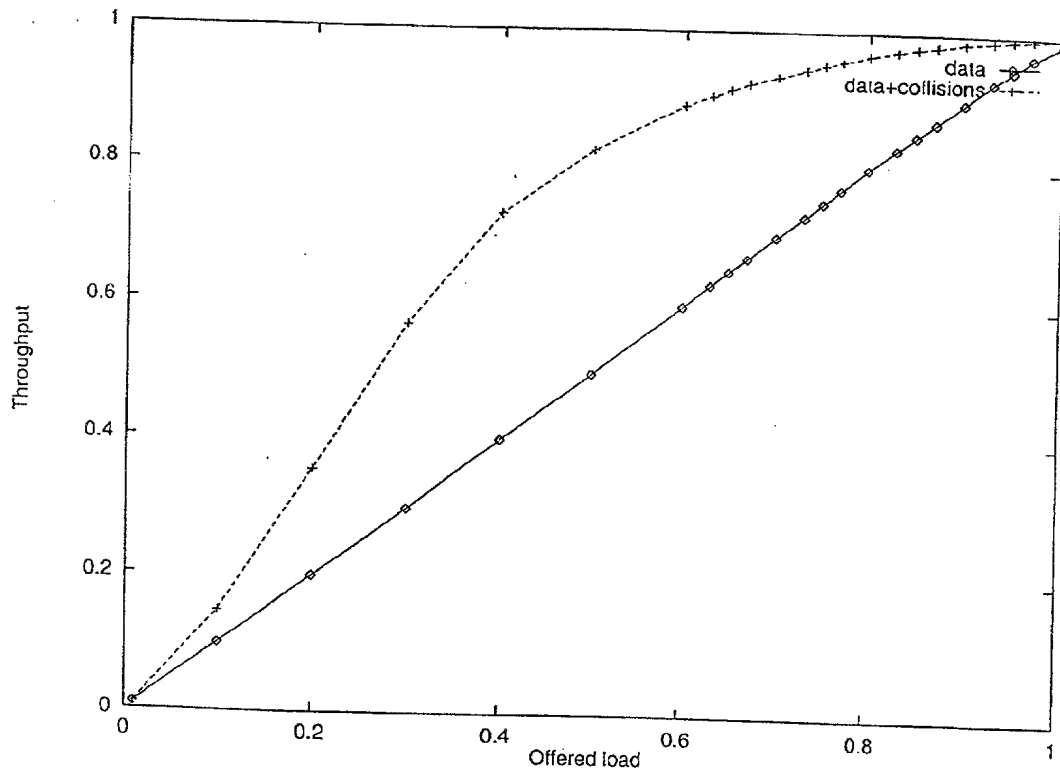


FIG. 12

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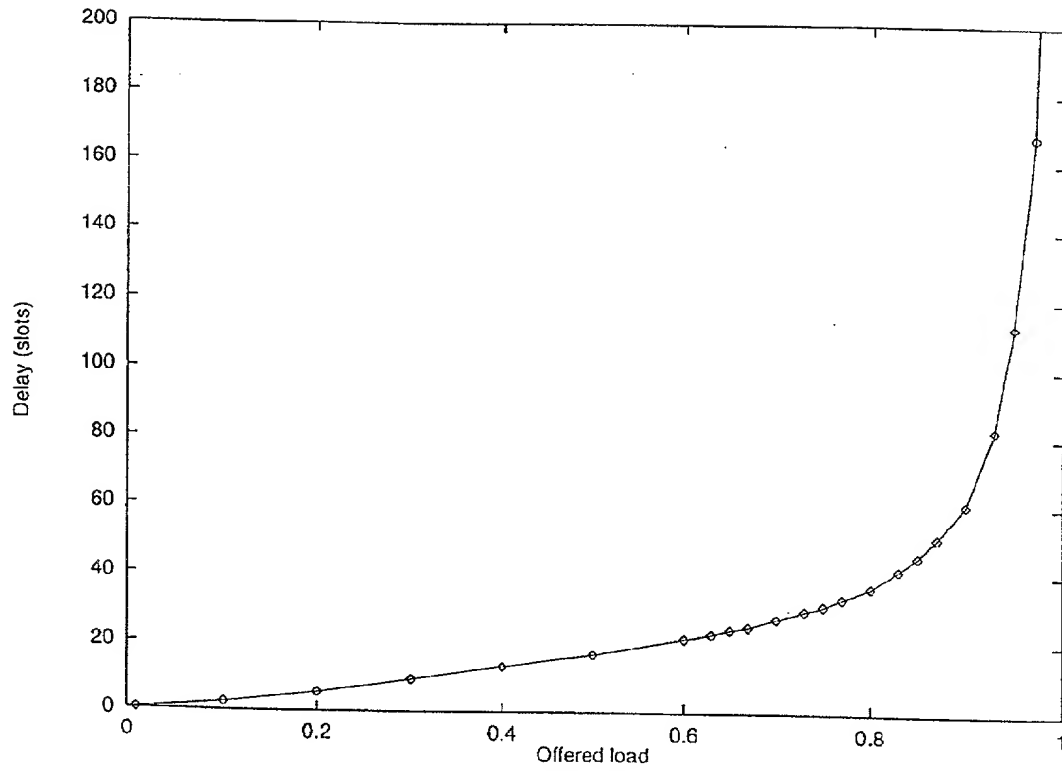


FIG. 13

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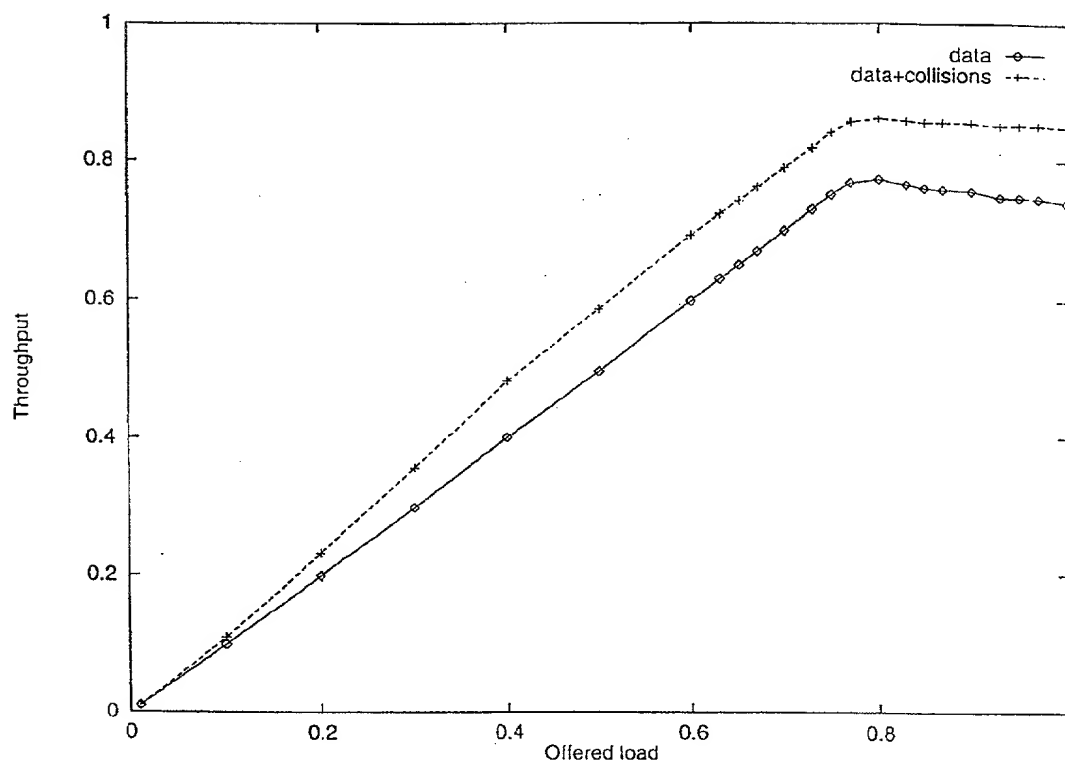


FIG. 14

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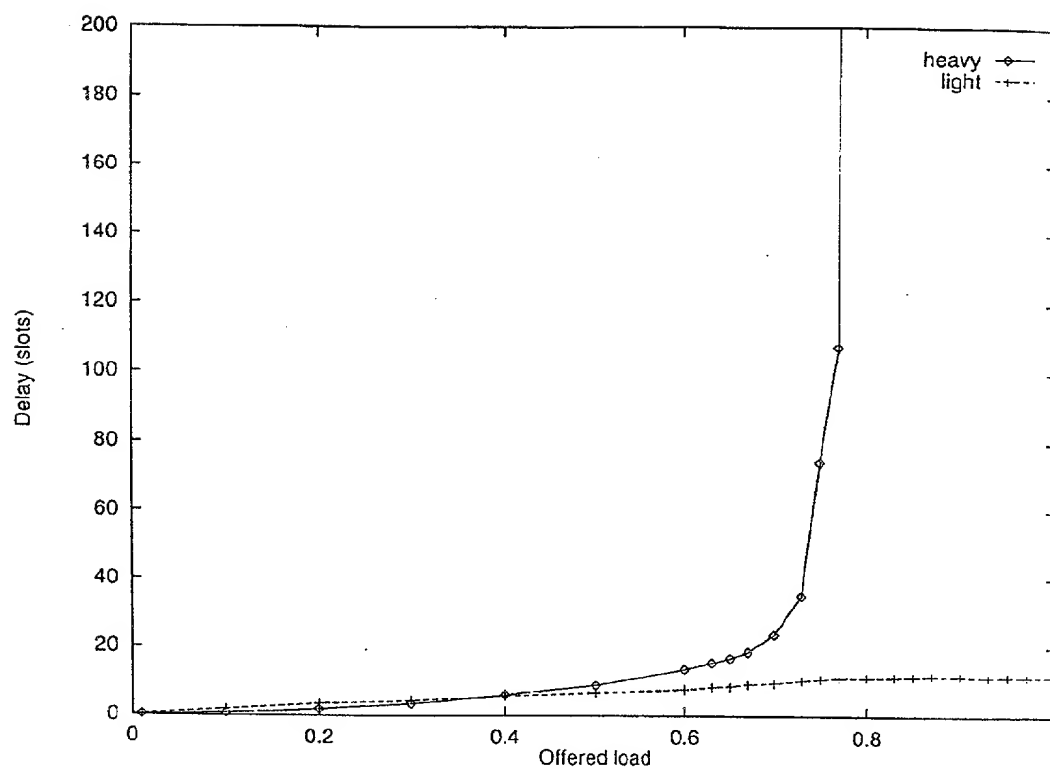


FIG. 15

DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)	Attorney Docket No.: SPR4388P0110US
	First Named Inventor: Andrew Frederick Myles
	COMPLETE IF KNOWN
	Application Number:
	Filing Date:
	Group Art Unit:
<input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted With Initial Filing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted After Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16(a)) required	Examiner Name:

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL PROTOCOL FOR DATA COMMUNICATIONS**, the specification of which:

- ☐ is attached hereto; or
- ☒ was filed on 18 September 1998
as International Application No. PCT/AU98/00785
and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information to the Patent and Trademark Office known to me to be material to patentability of this application, as defined in 37 CFR. 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Numbers	Country	Foreign Filing Date	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
				YES	NO
PO 9322	AU	19 Sept. 1997	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- ☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet (PTO/SB/02B) attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119 (e) of any United States application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet (PTO/SB/02B) attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)

☐ Additional U.S. or PCT International application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet (PTO/SB/02B) attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

16
Lawrence J. Chapa
Randall T. Erickson
Stephen D. Geimer
Allen J. Hoover
Martin L. Katz
Kathleen A. Lyons
John P. Milnamow
Lisa V. Mueller

Reg. No. 39,135
Reg. No. ~~33,872~~
Reg. No. ~~28,846~~
Reg. No. 24,103
Reg. No. ~~25,014~~
Reg. No. ~~31,852~~
Reg. No. ~~20,635~~
Reg. No. ~~38,978~~

Paul M. Odell
Robert B. Polit
Elaine M. Ramesh
Keith V. Rockey
John F. Rollins
Thomas I. Ross
Joel E. Siegel
Paul M. Vargo

Reg. No. 28,332
Reg. No. ~~33,993~~
Reg. No. ~~43,032~~
Reg. No. 24,713
Reg. No. 38,013
Reg. No. 29,275
Reg. No. 25,440
Reg. No. 29,116

whose mailing address for this application is: ROCKEY, MILNAMOW & KATZ, LTD.
Two Prudential Plaza - Suite 4700
180 North Stetson Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone: (312) 616-5400
Facsimile: (312) 616-5460

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor: <u>10</u> <u>Andrew Frederick Myles</u>	
Citizenship:	AU
Residence:	5/8 Tuckwell Place, North Ryde, NSW 2113, Australia <u>AUX</u>
Post Office Address (if different):	Same
Signature: <u>Al Myles</u>	Date: <u>16 May 00</u>

Name of Additional Inventor, if any: <u>20</u> <u>David James Skellern</u>	
Citizenship:	AU
Residence:	33 Dudley Avenue, Roseville, NSW 2069, Australia <u>AUX</u>
Post Office Address (if different):	Same
Signature: <u>David Skellern</u>	Date: <u>16 May 00</u>

Name of Additional Inventor, if any: <u>200</u> <u>John Fraser Deane</u>	
Citizenship:	AU
Residence:	9 Clive Road, Eastwood, NSW 2122, Australia <u>AUX</u>
Post Office Address (if different):	Same
Signature: <u>John Deane</u>	Date: <u>12 May 2000</u>

Name of Additional Inventor, if any: <u>400</u> <u>Terence Michael Paul Percival</u>	
Citizenship:	AU
Residence:	3 Lawn Avenue, Lane Cove, NSW 2066, Australia
Post Office Address (if different):	Same
Signature: <u>Terence Percival</u>	Date: <u>10 May 2000</u>

Name of Additional Inventor, if any: <u>500</u> <u>Sihui Zhou</u>	
Citizenship:	AU
Residence:	<u>5A TUNKS ST.</u> <u>RYDE, NSW</u> <u>239 River Avenue, Carramar, NSW 2163, Australia</u> <u>AUX</u>
Post Office Address (if different):	<u>212</u> <u>AUSTRALIA</u>
Signature: <u>Sihui Zhou</u>	Date: <u>12 May 2000</u>

